

was so named by Prof. Owen. It is quoted in the 'Palæontology' as a species with forty anterior vertebræ supporting ribs on the centra; and as the specimen at York appeared to differ specifically, I merely wished to point the fact out, and not to transfer the type of the species to the York specimen.

2. To the statement that the head of *Plesiosaurus Etheridgii* is " $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the body" should have been added a note that this was on the authority of an abstract in the 'Annals of Natural History' ser. 3. vol. i. p. 158, Prof. Huxley's paper (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. p. 281, 1858) gives it as less than $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the body.

3. Prof. Owen had recognized, many years ago, the distinct character of the Plesiosaur described, and suggested for it the name (*grandipinnis*, which for uniformity was rendered into) *macropterus*. Had I been aware at the time that a monograph of Lias Plesiosaurs may shortly be expected from Prof. Owen, I should not have published my own brief notes.

I am, Gentlemen,

Sidney College, Cambridge.

Very truly yours,

HARRY SEELEY.

New British Lichens. By the Rev. W. A. LEIGHTON.

In October last, I discovered on wood-palings at Stableford, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire, *Lecidea tantilla*, Nyl., growing in plenty with *Lecanora varia*, var. *conizæa*, Ach., and *Lecidea ostreata*, Ach. In January 1865 I also found on railings, near Shrewsbury, in great plenty and in a state of beautiful perfection, a lichen belonging to the genus *Odontotrema*, Nyl., a genus new to Britain, which on microscopically comparing with a specimen of *O. minus*, Nyl., received from Dr. Nylander himself, I found to have sporidia double the size of those in that plant, and triseptate, and consequently to be a new species. I immediately sent a specimen of my plant to Dr. Nylander; and he replied (Jan. 5, 1865), "Votre *Odontotrema* est nouveau;" and he names it *O. longius*, Nyl., remarking, "mais presque une variété de l'*O. minus*." Of these lichens I hope shortly to give further description and illustration in the 'Annals,' and dried specimens in the 13th fasc. of my 'Lich. Brit. Exs.' now in preparation.

It may be also well to note that Dr. Nylander says, in a letter to me, dated Feb. 11, 1865, "Le *Thelocarpon Laureri* [see 'Annals,' Dec. 1864] est très-répandu, sans doute; je l'ai en excellent état sur du bois pourri de l'intérieur de la Finlande."

Shrewsbury, Feb. 16, 1864.

On the Inflorescence and Flowers of the Cruciferæ.

By D. A. GODRON.

The plants with a racemose mode of inflorescence usually present at the base of each peduncle a more or less developed bract, which is generally rudimentary, although very constant. In the Cruciferæ, however, these bracts are generally wanting. The author endeavours to prove that they exist in the original plan of the Cruciferæ, and supports this opinion by the rather numerous examples of bracts